

# New-York Weekly Museum.

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## The LAWS of CANDY.

### An Historical Tale.

IN former times, when the Candians had war with the Venetians, lived Cassilani, a noble officer, General of the Candian armies, who after many hard-fought battles, at last totally defeated the Venetian troops, and delivered the island from the fear of invaders. In this fortunate engagement, his nephew Antonio, whom he had brought up and trained to arms, exhibited so many striking instances of valour as in the soldiers' eyes seemed to eclipse the General's glory. At this time it was a law of the land that the man who had performed the greatest action in the field, should be allowed to ask and obtain what satisfaction and reward he thought proper; and if a chief in the army, he might demand also a triumphal procession, or any sort of monument to be erected to his fame.

Cassilani, who attributed to himself the defeat of the enemy, intended to make his demand; but how great was his surprise, when he was informed that his nephew would be his competitor!—He had a conference with Antonio in the presence of some friends; in the course of which he endeavoured to dissuade him from his design. But the youth was fixed in his determination. He acknowledged, indeed, his obligations to his uncle, who had done the part of a parent by him; but at the same time asserted it would be unreasonable to yield one tittle in point of fame, if it were to a father. For, even in that case, he observed the glory of the son must naturally include and add to that of the parent.—But these arguments availed not with Cassilani, he yet reproached his kinsman with a forgetfulness of what he owed him; and the parties separated each with a resolution of preferring his claim before the Senate.

All Candy waited, in a sort of eager expectation, for the event of this competition. The Senate met, the principal officers were present, and the two heroes pleaded their cause before that venerable assembly.

The General (who spoke first) gave a detail of the battle: he related with what confidence the soldiers followed him through danger, and into the jaws of death, pressing upon, and unhorning the Venetian commander, whose troops presently gave way, and fled before him.

All this Antonio allowed to be true. Then after a modest preface, he began to recite his own exploits, alledging, that though his uncle had unhorsed the Venetian General, it was he that encountered and slew him; and when that commander's brother had rallied the troops, and returned to the charge with fresh succours, he came to the support of his countrymen, rescued Cassilani when just on the point of being taken, and totally routed the enemy.

The officers bearing testimony to what the young man had asserted, his claim was established by the Senate—though they paid due respect to their General's valour—and the majority of those present were highly satisfied with the decision.

But Cassilani having thus been defeated in his aim, broke forth into an asseemly passion, declaring that the determination was unjust, and protesting against the resolution.

Antonio being called on to make his demand, answered, "A triumphal procession is what I shall not require; and to shew all here that I have stood forth not from arrogance, but merely from the love of honour, my desire is, that my uncle's statue may be set up in the citadel in lasting memorial of his worth and valour, with this inscription—*Great Cassilani, the Preserver of Candy, and dreaded Scourge of her Enemies.*"

Such generosity of the young hero charmed the Senate and officers; but it was insufficient to soften the heart of his kinsman, who esteemed this as only an indirect way of affronting him; he therefore refused the honour of his own statue being placed in the citadel, in consequence of which that of Antonio was set up.

These circumstances so much displeased Cassilani, that he resigned his command, and intimated his design of retiring to Malta, but not (as he said) till he should find an opportunity of chastising his rival for his insolence.

In the mean time Antonio, who was generally beloved and esteemed amongst all ranks of people of both sexes in the island, had been introduced to the lady Erminia, who had descended from the Princes of Candy. She was generally accounted of a haughty temper, yet pleased with the idea of being addressed by this young hero, to whom she proved mild and gentle, and gave him hopes that he should one day be united with her.

Cassilani no sooner heard of this fair prospect that his nephew had in view, than he resolved if possible, to blast it; and urged Geronimo, a Venetian renegade, but one who had gained a considerable property in Candy, to prefer his suit to this Princess.

Geronimo was always a double dealer, and ever had ambitious views.—He thought if he could wed Erminia, these would be farthered. Accordingly he addressed this beauty, but was coldly received.

At this very time the renegade held a secret correspondence with some of his countrymen, of such a nature as he thought would be highly advantageous to himself, while he had not a doubt of keeping it private. His overtures to them, were to deliver up Candy to the Venetians, as he stood high in the esteem of the government there, and had by means of his agents many strong posts in possession. His next idea was that of seizing

into his own hands, in virtue of his power, and the pretence also of the descent of the lady Erminia (if he could gain her) the Candian sovereignty. Such were his ambitious views, which, however, it required the highest strain of abilities for any person to put in execution.

It was thus, that the blind anger of Cassilani urged him at the same time to forget his own blood, and to abet a disguised traitor, who, among other designs, had also planned his destruction, together with that of many a worthy Senator and officer of Candy.

But Heaven would not suffer his plan to take place; on the contrary, they were defeated by some of the means which he thought he had taken to secure their completion—a fate that has often attended on traitors.

Antonio hearing of the bad state of his uncle's finances, and fearing that every day would reduce him to still greater distress, resolved privately to convey a sum of money to him, which was accordingly done, without the receiver's being able to guess from what quarter it was sent; and still continued by every possible means secretly to serve the man that had renounced his kindred, and avowed himself his enemy.

Erminia grew more and more enamoured of these virtues in the young hero, whose conversation, though a soldier, had softened her haughty and uncompliant temper, a circumstance from which the self-deceived Geronimo, on his part, drew strong but false omens of success.

Continuing his visits to the lady, as he thought he had softened her, he began to be very communicative; and by degrees dropped expressions, which, in part, shewed his designs.—She, therefore, listened with attention, though not apparently curious, and waited in silent expectation of further information on so nice a subject.

Nor did she fail to communicate her opinions to Antonio, who at first could scarcely believe the man favoured by government to be the villain that his own words, as related, had seemed to intimate.

This young gentleman pursuing his honourable suit to Erminia, was surprized one day to find her ill-disposed to receive him. But when, attending the next day, his mistress was denied, he withdrew, and wrote a pathetic address to her, intreating to know the reason of her altered conduct. He received a letter from Erminia, in return, charging him with infidelity to her, and grounding the accusation on a paper inclosed, which mentioned his paying court to, and being absolutely contracted in marriage with another lady. On inspecting this paper nicely, notwithstanding the means used to disguise the hand-writing, he concluded it to be Cassilani's; a circumstance which must ne-



cessary give him a worse opinion than ever of his inexorable kinsman.

However, the falsity was easily refuted, and he was reconciled to his amiable mistress, whose hand he solicited, and obtained in a short time, as the means of preventing further obstacles.

Antonio had long been solicited to take on him the chief command of the forces, but had refused in delicacy to his uncle; by the persuasion of his spouse he now accepted it. Previous to this, that lady had drawn from Geronimo the whole scheme of his plot, with which it was resolved, in due time, to make the Senate and people of Candy acquainted.

Cassilani exasperated to the highest degree at his nephew's taking the command, though he had voluntarily resigned it, resolved to take advantage of another law of Candy, more remarkable than that before mentioned, instituted for rewards and triumphs, which was a right to accuse, and a power vested in the government to punish ingratitude.

Applying to the Senate, therefore, he stood the accuser of his kinsman, who, as he averred, had been ungrateful to him in many instances, and who was rather willing to submit to the judges, than to urge what he might have done; therefore, the slightness of his defence had well nigh occasioned the Senate to condemn him, though unwillingly.

But at this instant stepped forth Erminia; exclaiming, "Lords, on my knees I beg for justice too."—Now owning herself the wife of Antonio, she pleaded the services he had done his uncle from the primary saving his life, to that very hour; and therefore insisted, that the first charge of ingratitude, if urged must have rested with Cassilani on that score; the next accused him of ingratitude, in endeavouring to deprive her of a husband, the person at whose instance whilst a lover, she herself had used her utmost influence to prevent his disgrace.—And, lastly, she solemnly declared, as no rank of men could be exempted from this law, she would accuse the whole Senate of ingratitude, if they persisted to pass sentence on the man to whom they had erected a statue for the services done to them, and to his country.

The matter becoming now as serious as it was singular, a strange scene must have ensued, had not Erminia been prevailed upon to withdraw her charge, on condition that Cassilani should do the same; who not only did so, (which set free all parties) but suffered himself to be reconciled to his worthy nephew.

At this meeting of the Senate, Geronimo was accused of ingratitude and treason; of the first by Erminia, and of the second by the Ambassador of Venice, to which place he was sent back after a full hearing, to receive the punishment which he justly deserved.

The General, Antonio, and Erminia lived ever after in amity, respected by those around them, and happy as they had differed so they had been reconciled by having recourse to the Laws of Candy.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

An EPIGRAM.

DIVINES of old, the mind to polish, and improve the heart,  
Made use of solid reason, and the oratoric art.  
Some modern priests, a more enlightened way are trying;  
They morality promote, by pulpit-thumps and crying.

April 28.

CALVUS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To a ZEPHYR.

GENTLE Zephyr—cooling breeze,  
Sweetly whispering through the trees;  
Gliding calmly through the night;  
Always pregnant with delight;  
Still your fragrant breath we find  
Ever cheering—ever kind.

Thee the lovers always prize,  
Bearing sonnets—bearing sighs:  
Thee they trust, with all their care—  
All their burdens for the fair:  
Ev'ry woe and love-sick tale,  
Is committed to thy gale.

Humbly then on thee I call;—  
Since thou art a friend to all,  
Bear the tale of my distress;—  
Help me in my wretchedness;—  
Aid me now with grief oppress'd;  
Hear the sorrows of my breast;  
Be, Ah prithee! be my friend,  
And I'll bless thee without end.

Waft to Delia all my sighs;—  
Tell her that her love I prize:  
Say,—to me she's dearer far,  
Than the golden Indias are:  
All my hopes in her I bind;  
Nought without her can I find  
Yielding pleasure or delight:—  
All is universal night.

Say,—my rural, rustic cot,  
Quite neglected—quite forgot,  
Looks no more the cheerful pile  
Where good humour us'd to smile;  
Where contentment seem'd to reign  
Free from envy, rage and pain:—  
All is sadness—all distress;  
Nought appears of cheerfulness.

Say,—my sheep are wand'ring wide  
On the craggy mountain side,  
Unattended—quite forlorn,  
No more gather'd night and morn;  
But allow'd to stroll and stray,  
Just as fancy leads their way.

Say,—in rage I broke my crook,  
And my pipe I have forsook:  
All my piping days are done—  
All my frolics—all my fun.  
Say,—I with deshelv'd hair,  
Pensive step and rueful air  
Ramble o'er the forest wild,  
Sad and weeping like a child.  
Tell her nought below the skies,  
Gives me pleasure but her eyes;—  
Nought on earth can give me pain  
But her anger or disdain.

Say,—I think that ev'ry grace  
Is concentr'd in her face:  
And I think her in her mein,  
Equal to the Cyprian Queen.—  
Say,—I think that in her mind,  
Every virtue I can find;  
Say her smiles betray my rest,  
And her dimples rack my breast:  
Say her fingering is divine:  
Say to kiss her lips I pine:  
Say I love her;—say I sigh:  
Say I languish;—say I die.

Bid her quick relieve my pain;  
Give me back my peace again;—  
Cure my heart of all its woes;—  
Sooth my sorrows to repose;—  
My lost liberty restore;—  
Make me glad and gay once more;  
Or perhaps in sad despair,  
I may end my grief and care.

New-York, April 26.

GORDON.

As we cannot inculcate too strongly the merit and good consequences of gentle reproofs, even for great faults, where the parties must both lose by quarreling, we shall lay before our fair married readers the following singular story, from a female pen.

The WIFE.

A Gentleman of very ancient family, and considerable estate, was married to a lady of beauty, wit and good-humour; but though he knew and acknowledged the merits of his wife, yet he was a man of so depraved a taste, that the most dirty creature he could pick up frequently supplanted her place.

It happened when they were at their country-seat, that riding one morning to take the air, as was his usual custom, he met a ragged country wench, with a wallet or coarse line bag thrown over her shoulder. He stopped his horse, and asked what she had got there? To which she replied, with a low curtsy after her fashion, that it was broken victuals; that her mother and she had no sustenance but what they got from the charity of the cooks at great gentlemen's houses; and that she was now going home with what they had given her. "You need not be in haste I suppose, (said he) if you will step along with me, I will give you something to buy you a new gown." The poor girl needed not much persuasion to bring her to consent, on which he alighted from his horse, and threw the bridle over a hedge-stake. The girl at the same time hung her wallet across the saddle, to prevent its coming to any harm. She then followed the gentleman a little way out of the road. The horse not liking his situation, found means to extricate himself, and ran directly home.—The lady by chance was at the window when he came galloping into the court-yard.—She was at first a little frightened to see him without his rider; but on perceiving the bag, she called to have it brought to her, and after examining it, was not at a loss to guess the meaning of this adventure.

She then ordered the cook to empty the wallet, and put whatever she found on a clean dish and send it up in the first course, that day at dinner:—which was accordingly done.

The husband, on missing his horse walked home and brought with him two neighbouring gentlemen, whom he accidentally met with on the way. But these guests did not prevent the lady from executing her plan.—The beggars provision was set on the table—remnants of stale fowls—bones half picked—pieces of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, with several lumps of bread, promiscuously huddled together, made a very comical appearance.—Every one presently had his eye upon this dish, and the husband not knowing what to make of it, cried out pretty hastily, "What is this? What have we got here?" To which the lady, with the greatest gaiety replied, "It is a new fashioned olio, my dear—it wants no variety; I think there is a little of every thing, and I hope you will eat heartily of it, as it is a dish of your own providing."

The significant smile which accompanied these last words, as well as the tone of voice in which they were spoke, making him remember where the girl had hung her wallet, threw him into a good deal of confusion; which she perceiving, ordered the dish to be taken away, and said, "I see you do not like it, my dear, therefore, when you next go to market, pray be a better caterer." "Forgive this, (cried he) and I promise never to go to any such markets more."

The gentlemen found there was some mystery in all this, but would not be so free as to desire an explanation.—When dinner was over, however, and the lady after behaving the whole time with all the cheerfulness imaginable, had retired, to leave them to their bottle, the husband made no scruple of relating to them by what means his table had been furnished with a dish of so particular a



kind; at which they all laughed very heartily, and would have done so much more, if their admiration of the lady's wit and good humour had not almost entirely engrossed their attention.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1791.

On Saturday morning last was found under a sloop near the Coffee-House, in this city, the body of an infant, supposed to have been exposed there several months since by some unnatural parent. The greater part of the flesh was wasted away from the bones, and it was only from the intolerable stench that the skeleton was discovered.

The citizens of New-York are cautioned to secure their doors and windows well, as it is expected there are in this city a great number of shop-lifters and street-robbers.

*Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's parish, to a gentleman in Christen, dated April 10.*

"Two Negroes, one the property of Mr. Miles, the other of Mr. S. Wigfall, of Santee, were apprehended and tried for an attempt on the life of a Mr. Welch, of this neighbourhood. He swore to the identity of the Negroes; and further evidenced, that having missed his horse, he took his track and followed with his rifle and two dogs; coming near to Halfway creek, he discovered him hopped, and was losing the hopple when the growling of his dogs caused him to look up; he then saw the two Negroes within fifteen yards, advancing boldly towards him: he caught up his rifle, presented her at the foremost, and probably would have killed him, but she snappd. The fellow who acted most resolutely seized him, when his dogs attacked the other and kept him some time at bay; being pretty strong, in all probability he would have overcome the one, but the other having disengaged himself from the dogs, came up, and with a large stick gave him three blows, one on the hip, another on the arm, and a third on the temple, which stunned him: in the interim they took his rifle, powder-horn and shot-bag. Having recovered in some measure, he discovered his horse providentially standing near; on him he sprung, and rode off as fast as he could; when he had got some distance, he looked back, and saw the Negro in the act of priming. They did not deny the attack, but the most active pretended he only intended to disarm Welch, that he might get out of his way; the other, though an accessory, did not appear capable of the act, but was a mere instrument. The Negro of Mr. Miles was sentenced to be hanged; the other to be cropped branded and whipped. When sentence was pronounced, the former was prodigiously shocked, and has discovered the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Murrell, of Santee; in consequence of which, his execution is postponed. The greatest secrecy being observed, the culprits are happily apprehended, with the evidences before whom they boasted of the atrocious crime. All are in safe custody near here. Great expedition has been used, for the Negroes under sentence were tried on Friday last, and those now for trial are already brought from Santee river. If the murder of Murrell is proved, the Negro under sentence of death is promised a petition from the court to the Governor for pardon, on condition of his being shipped off."

*Plymouth (Mass.) April 7.* Last Friday morning was found dead, near his father's house, the body of Josiah Dearborn, eldest son to Peter Dearborn, of this town, a youth about sixteen years of age, of an amiable disposition and promising talents. He had been with a number of his school-fellows, to rehearse some dialogues at a neighbouring house, and after they had gone through their performances, which took them until late in the evening, he parted with them to go home, well,

to appearance, as ever he was; he had about three quarters of a mile to go, after he parted with the last of his company, and had got within ten or twelve rods of his father's door—where, as it is supposed, he was taken in a fit, in which he expired; where the mournful spectacle was next morning, about sun-rise, first discovered by his father.

*Pittsburgh, April 9.* For these two weeks past, we have had no accounts of any depredations being committed by the Indians; and from every appearance, there are none of them in our neighbourhood. Several parties of volunteers, both from Westmorland and Alleghany, but have made no discoveries of any fresh signs.

A company of militia, consisting of 100 men, have been drafted from the four battallions in this county, and are now scouting on the west side of the Alleghany; they are to serve two months; and no doubt they will be relieved by an equal number to be drafted for the same purpose.

*Frederick-town, April 16.* On Monday last, passed through this town, on his way to the Eastward, from Kentucky, Mr. James Talbot, who informs, that on Sunday the 20th of last month, an amiable and respectable family, named Harris, consisting of nine persons, among whom was a young lady, 19 years of age, were murdered on the west side of the Alleghany river, by a party of Indians. Our informant further says, that the scenes of cruelty which took place in the massacre of those unfortunate persons, were of so horrid a nature, as to draw forth the tear of pity and compassion from a number of persons who came some distance to examine and view the mangled remains of a family respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

#### MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Seward, Mr. John Griffin, merchant, of Horie neck (Connecticut) to the amiable and accomplished Miss Polly Thomas, of Andover.

#### DIED.

On Sunday at his house in Broad-Way, SAM-SON FLEMING, Esq. an eminent and much respected citizen of this place.

On Thursday night last, at his seat near Flushing, on Long-Island, Mr. ROBERT CROMMELINE, a much respected inhabitant of that place, in the 75th year of his age.

*For the want of room we are obliged to omit several Pieces—They will be inserted in our next.*

*Such of our subscribers, as have removed from their former place of residence, will please to leave directions where their papers may be left.*

#### LOTTERY TICKETS,

*Selling Cheap,*

*At No. 68, Cortlandt-street.*

#### JOHN GREENWOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST

And Operator for the Teeth,

No 56, William-street, corner of Beekman-street.

**L**ADIES and GENTLEMEN, when decorating yourselves with the ornaments of dress examine your teeth, and if they do not please you as not being clean or any are wanting, apply as above, who will exert his abilities to make good every deficiency, and whose practice is universally approved of. In a word, as there is nothing more beautiful or of greater service than a good set of teeth, they are worthy the attention of all. His price is so low that every one may be benefited.

N. B. His highly approved Rose Tooth Powder for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums, may be had of him only, price 2/6. 53 8w.

#### To the SUBSCRIBERS of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

**T**HE Co-partnership of Harrison and Purdy, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to present their accounts for settlement; and all those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN HARRISON,

WHO, with gratitude, returns thanks to the Friends of the late firm, and the Subscribers to the Museum, for their past favours and support, and informs them that the business, in future, will be carried on by him:—And assures them that no means, in his power, shall be wanting, to render the MUSEUM an *Impartial, Entertaining, and Useful* Publication; and he hopes, by a steady endeavour to please, to merit a continuance of their patronage.—He would think himself wanting in gratitude, was he not to acknowledge the obligations he is under to his worthy Correspondents, through whose means, the Museum has not only gained an extensive circulation, but the general approbation of the Public; and likewise solicits a continuance of their literary favours. For their convenience, a Letter-Box at the window.

New-York, April 30, 1791.

#### SIX PENCE REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, an Apprentice Boy named Joseph Hopper, aged nineteen, about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather inclined to the slender, by trade a Tailor. Whoever will take up said Runaway, and return him to his master, at No. 84, Water-street, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

New-York April 25. JAMES WEEKS.

#### Jamaica Stage.

**T**HE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the Jamaica Stage will, from the first of May, run every day, Sunday excepted, between Jamaica and Brooklyn, to start from Mrs. Hinchman's, Jamaica precisely at seven o'clock in the morning, and from Mr Allen's Brooklyn-Ferry at half after four in the afternoon. Price 2/6 for each passenger. Letters, baggage, &c. left at Mr. Wilkin's New-York Ferry stairs, at Mr. Allen's, Brooklyn Ferry, and Mrs. Hinchman's Jamaica, will be carefully attended to.

JOHN VAN NOSTRANT.

N. B. He has provided himself with a new and easy carriage; and for the convenience of those who wish to go further he has one at Jamaica which will start at the shortest notice.

Three pence for each letter forwarded by the stage, and none will be attended to unless the money is left with them.

April 22, 1791.

#### New-York East-River Air-Furnace.

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed that John Youle, & Co. have erected an air furnace on the banks of the East-River, near Corlears Hook, where all kinds of iron castings are done in the neatest manner.

Ships Caboules, and Stoves of all kinds, Forge Hammers and Anvils, Waggon Boxes, and Sash Weights, Fifty-six, twenty-eight and fourteen pound weights, Backs and Jamb-plates for chimnies of such metal as will stand fire without cracking, Mill Rounds, Cogg Wheels, Gudgeons, &c. And every other kind of castings, agreeable to any pattern.

Orders left, or directed to John Youle, At No. 5, Corner of Beekman Slip, at the sign of the Gilt Anvil, will be attended to.

April 22, 1791.

JOHN YOULE



## Court of Apollo.

LINES on MAJOR WYLLYS,

Of the Federal Troops, who fell in a late engagement with the Savages, at the river St. JOSEPH, in the Western Territory of the United States.

By a FRIEND.

WHERE the sack'd hamlet darts expiring gleams,

Thro' smould'ring clouds, and thy encrimson'd streams,

WABASH! flow rolling to the western bourne,  
Thy slaughter'd sons in sullen murmur mourn.  
There, if e'er chance the traveller shall lead,  
The blood-drench'd shore with reverence let him tread,

And mark the spot where oft, at eve unseen,  
The weeping *Ganai* plant the laurel green,  
And fancy bids her choicest flow'rets rise,

To deck the lonely grave where WYLLYS lies.

If polish'd manners, undisguis'd by art,

The tenderest passions, and the firmest heart;

Where lavish Heaven united ever grace,

To the mild virtues of the WYLLYS race.

If worth, long tried, distinguish'd and approv'd,

Could move the tyrant death, or e'er had mov'd,

Thy valu'd life had known a longer date,

Nor savage yells announc'd thy hapless fate.

A bard, the meanest of the tuneful throng,

Whose idle lyre, has long remain'd unstrung,

Who lov'd thee living, and regrets thee dead,

Pays this last tribute to thy gentle shade.

Th' historic muse, in more exalted verse,

May thus to future times thy fate rehearse.

From England's gentlest blood, an honour'd name,

In virtues, arts and arms, long known to fame,

He sprung:—Where *Hartford* crowns with spiry pride,

Her high romantic banks and chrysal tide,

His infant sports and happier hours were led,

'Till *Yale's* fair laurels grac'd his youthful head.

What time the Briton, to our guiltless shore,

In proud array, his thund'ring legions bore,

When erst *Columbia's* starry flag unsurl'd,

Show'd a new eagle to the wond'ring world.

The gallant youth appear'd at freedom's shrine,

Drew his yet unstain'd steel, and join'd the embattl'd line;

There in long toils, and dangers tried he won

Th' approving smiles of godlike WASHINGTON.

With tarnish'd arms the Britons fought the main,

And heaven-born Peace resum'd her golden reign.

The patriot bands reliev'd from martial toil,

Return and court the long neglected soil:

Severer cares his warrior arms engage,

To guard the western realm, and quell barbarian rage,

And lo! on wild *Miami's* dusky plain,

O'er slaughter'd heaps he leads his victor train,

There as the foe in trembling haste retires,

In glory's arms the hapless chief expires.

Columbians rise! no more inactive lie,

Your slaughter'd friends for speedy vengeance cry:

Their mangled corpses and yet teeming blood,

Their groans yet echoing in the western wood;

The matron's piercing shriek, the infant's cries,

And yon brown cloud flow rising to the skies,

Call to revenge—to arms! to arms repair!

Urge home the ruthless brood, and wage eternal war,

On those curst miscreants whom no faith can bind,

The scourge of GOD, the terror of mankind;

Then let the vengeful bolts of war be hurl'd,

And with black myriads crowd the other world.

## THE MORALIST.

### TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE signifies the disposition to preserve the constitution of the body, and the powers of the mind in the sound state in which they are conferred by Nature. If either are impaired, a man is unable to maintain his place in society, either in the moment of service or difficulty. "Your hands are like the hands of a child," (said a Cherokee to a European prisoner) they are unfit for the chase or for war. In the winter's snow you must burn a fire, and in the summer's heat you faint in the shade. The Cherokee can always lift the batonet, the snow does not freeze him, nor the sun make him faint. We are men." This Savage, in comparing his own manners with those of polished people, describes the temperance which fits a man for maintaining the rights of society or for being just.

The faculties of the mind require their natural exertions; if they are neglected, or if they are directed to improper objects, like the powers of the body, they lose their vigour, and sink into inaction.

The health of the body, and the capacity of the mind, give the independence and the conscious approbation of itself, which fits a man for maintaining the rights of others and receiving their deserved confidence.

NATHANIEL SMITH,

At his PERFUME MANUFACTORY,

And Hair warehouse, the Roje, No. 42 Hanover-Square, New-York.

BEGS leave to inform the ladies that he continues to make the vergety elastic cushions and toupees, which for lightness, elegance and convenience, no head of hair whatever when dressed by the most expert hair-dresser can exceed them for beauty of dress; they fit easy and perfectly firm to the head, without any danger of their ever coming off by accident or even to slip back, are put on and dressed without any kind of trouble or difficulty, so that any lady may in a few minutes dress her own hair as well as if it was done by the completest hand. Two dollars each.

Likewise a general assortment of long hair for braids, ringlets and curls of all colours, always ready made for sale, with dress and half dress cushions in silk and hair; Ladies by sending patterns of their hair may have any article of false hair ready made, be having a great variety for sale. Ladies by sending patterns of their hair by letter, may have crape cushions, braids, ringlets and curls, or any article in the perfumery sent to them on as low terms, as if they were on the spot themselves, warranted good or the money to be returned.

Hair dressers may have at the above warehouse long hair of all colours for braids and queues, with craped hair for cushions and perfumery of all kinds as usual. April 14.

WHEREAS Benjamin Cafe, of Newburg, in the county of Ulster, Innholder, and Mary his wife, for securing the payment of fifty pounds, current money of the State of New-York, on or before the first day of September, 1790, together with the lawful interest for the same. The further sum of £.50 like current money aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of May, 1791, with the lawful interest thereof. The further sum of £.133 6 8 on or before the first day of May, 1792, with the lawful interest thereof. The further sum of £.133 6 8 on or before the first day of May, 1793 with the lawful interest thereof. And the further sum of £.133 6 8 on or before the first day of May, 1794, together with the lawful interest thereof, according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation, bearing date the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1790, given by him the said

Benjamin Cafe to John Anderson, also of Newburg in the county aforesaid, mariner, did, on the day and year aforesaid, mortgage to the said John Anderson, All that certain Messuage or Dwelling House and lot, piece, or parcel of Ground, situate lying and being in Newburg aforesaid, known and distinguished in a map or chart made by Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the township of Newburg aforesaid, by number 6, and is bounded on the south by lot Number 5, on the west by Water-street, on the north by lot Number 7, and on the east by Hudson's River, containing in breadth in front and rear, 154 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet, according to the dimensions of the same laid down in the map or chart aforesaid. Together with a certain dock or wharf, called and known by the name of the Continental Dock; with a covenant in the said mortgage, that in case default should be made in the payment of any or either of the said sums of money, at any or either of the days or times limited and appointed for the payment of the same. That then it should be lawful for the said John Anderson, his heirs and assigns, at any time or times, directly and immediately, after such default should be made, to grant bargain, sell and dispose of the said mortgaged premises, and every part and parcel thereof, at Public Vendue, pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State of New-York, in such case made and provided; and out of the monies arising from the sale thereof, to retain and to keep into his or their hands the whole of the aforesaid several sums of money, as well those that were to become due at any future period, as those that were then due, together with interests and costs as by the said mortgage recorded in the Clerk's office, of the County of Ulster, reference being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: AND WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of one of the said instalments, at the time mentioned and appointed in the said mortgage for the payment thereof. NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that unless the whole amount of the said instalment, together with the interest thereof, due in and by virtue of the bond and mortgage aforesaid, shall be paid, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of October, at twelve of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, pursuant to the powers contained in the said mortgage, and by force and virtue of the act above-mentioned. Dated the 21st day of January, Anno Dom. 1791. 141—6m. JOHN ANDERSON.

### TO COVER,

The Ensuing Season, on Long-Island, at JOHN H. SMITH's in Flushing, Queens County, that Beautiful well made Bright Bay HORSE, GRAND SACHEM.

THE GRAND SACHEM was got by that famous Horse the Figure, and Figure by the noted imported Horse Old Figure. The Grand Schem's Dam was got by the full blooded Horse Obello, and his Grandam by that well known Horse the Lath. He is fifteen hands and an half high, and a most elegant figure, and a Horse of great action and spirit, and deemed as likely a Horse to get stock, either for saddle or harness as any Horse in the United States.

He is fixed to Cover at sixteen shillings the leap and thirty shillings the season, or fifty shillings to warrant a foal.

## PRIMERS

By the Groce or Dozen, &c. to be sold at this Printing Office. Also, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds.